

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1882

NUMBER 8

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Novo branch from Barra (junction) 12 m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo
branch) 1:45 a. m.; São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m.;
Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Barbacena 8:12 a. m.;
Porto Novo 12:13 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Ser-
raia; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
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Saurity; and São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m., arriving
at Barra 10:26 a. m.; Rio Novo (central line) 7:07; Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m.; Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:43
a. m.; Rio Novo 9:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p. m.;
Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaenas branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.;
arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:15 a. m., from
Entre Rios (leaving 10:11 a. m.) at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,
7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 2:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30,
8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10
p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains
leave Sapopemba at 3:35 and Cascadura at 5:50, 6:10, 7:40,
8:45, 10, and 11:25 a. m., and 2:10, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and
10:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Santa Anna)
7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Cordeiro (1 hour
per train) from Cantagallo 4:25 and Macaenas 5:45 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaenas 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova
Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry
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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1882.

According to a cable dispatch from London on the 3rd instant, the life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria has been again attempted by an assassin. As yet we have no further particulars of the dastardly crime than that it occurred at Windsor Castle, and was caused by no political motive. It is inexplicable how such crimes can occur. A most estimable lady and sovereign, loved and honored by her people with a devotion which has fallen to the lot of but few rulers, she is made the victim of an attempted assassination from private motives. Such motives can exist only in the brain of a madman. The sympathy and congratulations of all civilized governments have been offered to the Queen, and with them will go the heartfelt regrets for the crime and gratitude for her fortunate escape from all perils. We append herewith a message of sympathy and congratulation from Her Majesty's subjects in Rio de Janeiro, with every sentiment of which we, for ourselves and for our own countrymen, can most heartily subscribe.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c. &c.

Madam,

We, the undersigned, subjects of Your Most Gracious Majesty, residents in Rio de Janeiro, having heard with sorrow and indignation of the recent horrible attempt on Your Majesty's most precious life, humbly offer our most earnest congratulations on Your Majesty's happy escape.

Though a long way distant from our native country, we would respectfully submit to Your Majesty the assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and throne; and we earnestly pray that Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over your vast Empire.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th March, 1882.

(The signatures follow)

The political situation remains unchanged. There have been adopted as yet no important measures by the government, nor have any been introduced into the national legislature. The reply to the speech from the throne, which is as pointless as the speech itself, has been adopted in both chambers with but little discussion, and with practically no defence of the actual cabinet outside of its members. Heretofore the reply to the speech from the throne has been the subject for all manner of discussions and discourses, and has been employed for the ventilation of every species of political quarrel. This year there have been a few telling attacks upon the ministry, to which most intemperate replies have been made by the prime minister himself, but beyond that there has been nothing. In one of these replies the prime minister made some violent and unjust criticisms upon the director-general of the postoffice which caused that official's resignation on the following day. On another day, while Senator Silveira da Motta was speaking, the prime minister in-

terrupted him so often and so violently that their discussion, as exhibited in three or four closely-printed pages of the *Diário Official*, looks more like the running dialogue of two scolding fishwives than anything else. The prime minister even went so far as to call the Senator a liar, and put himself in the anomalous position of being called to order by name by the presiding officer of the Senate. These things have value only so far as they illustrate the character of the ministry, and the slight probability that there will be any beneficial legislation accomplished under its tenure.

Tax burning of the exhibition building at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, on the evening of the 23rd ult., with all its contents, is an event which merits nothing less than the severest censure and punishment. It was an act of vandalism which disgraces the city in which it was committed, and the province in which the exhibition was held. Whatever may have been the grounds of popular complaint, there is nothing which can justify so shameful an act as this. It can make no difference what cause the managers of the exhibition may have given, the bare fact remains that the people of Porto Alegre permitted a mob to attack a building filled with foreign exhibits and then to deliberately burn it to the ground. The trouble began on the 18th, and notwithstanding the appeals for protection it would seem that no adequate provisions were taken by the authorities to secure the building against harm. The windows were broken and many valuable exhibits were injured or destroyed long before the fire was kindled. On the 23rd there was not a whole window in the edifice! And for what reason? Merely because the populace was dissatisfied with the results of the lottery with which the directors very mistakenly undertook to close the enterprise! We have no sympathy whatever for this wretched lottery scheme, but unfortunately it was tacked on to a legitimate enterprise in which the property of hundreds of innocent persons was invested. If the populace had simply vented its displeasure on the directors, we should have looked upon it as a local question of little outside importance. We might even have felt some slight satisfaction that the beggarly scheme had met with so deservingly an end. But as it happens the exhibition contained some 250 valuable exhibits from Germany, and some 2,000 from various parts of Brazil, all of which were totally destroyed. And now, what has the city of Porto Alegre to say to all this? What excuse can she offer? What reparation can she make? The German-Brazilian exhibition has been talked of for years, and always in the interests of the province of Rio Grande do Sul. It was to open up a market for German products, to bind the two peoples closer together, to attract the German immigrant to Rio Grande do Sul, and to develop the resources of that province. And in aid of these praiseworthy objects many hundreds of people went to the expense of sending their products to Porto Alegre for exhibition, and placed them unreservedly in the care not only of the directors of the enterprise but of the government of the city in which the exhibition was to be held. For a space of three months, from October 1st to December 31st, this exhibition was open to the public, attracting both visitors and trade to that city, and conferring many valuable benefits upon the whole province. And the result of it all is that the people lose their temper over a miserable lottery drawing at the end and burn the edifice and all its contents. It is a piece of perfidy, almost without equal. In strict justice the city of Porto Alegre should be held responsible for every *vincent* of loss, and if she

values her honor and good name she will offer to do so without a moment's delay. Another strange feature of the affair, and we make no comment, is the absence of all criticism by the Brazilian press outside of Porto Alegre. The Rio press has barely given it a notice as an item of news.

In order that foreign manufacturers may be prepared for all possible contingencies in their future dealings with this government, we give herewith the answer of the minister of agriculture, under date of the 8th instant, to a just and admitted claim of over twenty months standing.

English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, praying for payment of the sum of £733 6s 7d, the amount of 10 per cent. which was deducted from the account presented by them June 30, 1880, for supplying four locomotives and their accessories, brought by the ship *Stephen Bennett* for the Paulo Afonso railway.—As the accounts of the half year in which this order was made left no balance, and said accounts being now closed, the payment can not be authorized under the head of "*exercícios findos*" in view of the dispositions of Art. 18 of the law No. 3,018, of November 5, 1880, by virtue of which the payment of creditors under past budgets can only be effected within the limits of credits voted. The debt, however, is admitted and will be provided for in the proposal which will shortly be laid before the General Assembly, requesting the necessary credits for liquidating the debts of this category.

As this is a fair sample of the manner in which the government is disposed to treat its creditors, it is eminently just and proper that it should have the fullest publicity. In view of the circumstance that the government is now the proprietor of several important railways, and is a large purchaser of supplies for various public works, foreign manufacturers will naturally desire to procure its valuable custom. The competition growing out of this will tend to the sale of these supplies in the open market at the lowest price. This of course is a great advantage to the government, and would be an advantage to the manufacturer also were his sales for cash. If, however, the government of Brazil imposes an arbitrary deduction in the accounts, or defers payment for a term of years, it must necessarily result in a loss to the creditor. If the Brazilian government chooses to run railways and carry on engineering or construction works of any kind, it enters into competition with private parties and should assume their responsibilities and obligations. On any other grounds, the competition would not be fair, and would discriminate arbitrarily against the individual. It follows therefore that the same laws and regulations which govern the relations and actions of individuals, should apply with equal force to the government. In all business enterprises of such a character, the government should lay aside all its sovereign powers, and should exact no other consideration than that of a private party. This view of the question, we regret to say, the Brazilian government declines to assume. In its contracts it exacts conditions which no citizen could expect, it refuses to abide by its own obligations, and it refuses delays, or modifies payments at will. In the case under consideration, an arbitrary deduction of 10 per cent. was made by simply an administrative ruling; and now after twenty months have transpired the debt is admitted but not paid because of a lack of appropriation. If we mistake not, the purchase of these locomotives was duly authorized and that should legally cover all expenses. A part of the account was struck off on the 30th June, 1880, and in the following November a law was passed prohibiting the settlement of the accounts of past years except by a special credit. These tortuous regulations are not only vexatious, but they are unjust. A creditor of the government is entitled to just the same consideration as though he were dealing with a private individual—and that of course is a payment of accounts in accordance with the

terms agreed upon. If the Brazilian government insists upon carrying its sovereign capacity into its private transactions, then manufacturers should be fully informed of the fact.

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

The jury of the late Exhibition of National Industries, at a recent meeting, resolved unanimously to address the following memorial to the government:

Convinced of the solicitude with which the imperial government ever encourages the just aspirations of the country, the jury of the Exhibition of National Industries approaches it with the greatest respect to suggest the necessity of our national industries being so efficiently supported and protected as to enable them to be developed with rapidity and in security.

To effect this patriotic plan of protecting our industries the customs tariff affords the most powerful element, and the jury is certain that the imperial government will know how to avail of it.

The jury is fully aware that the imperial government, with a just conviction of the necessity of guarding our nascent industries, has instituted an inquiry which will enable it to learn the resources, needs, and present position of the different branches of national industry.

The jury is also aware that the imperial government, while giving a provisional character to the new customs tariff, has made it dependent on the study, wisdom, and patriotism of the legislature.

On their side, the national industries have addressed their just representations and suggestions to the same quarter, and by discussions in the press have proved their complaints to be well founded.

From this combination of good intentions and an unalloyed study of a subject of such magnitude as regards the industrial prosperity of Brazil, the jury has every confidence that only the most thoroughly matured and prudent laws can result; laws which will open up and secure to our national industries a clear road, by which at no distant date they will be able to attain such a degree of development as shall place Brazil on a par with the most advanced countries in the world.

The *desideratum*, therefore, to which both the imperial government and our national industries aspire, is noble and patriotic; but to achieve this it is not enough to mean well or to simply enunciate sound principles; it is necessary to thrust aside the biases which obstruct the approach to it; it is indispensable to root up the vicious herbage which conceals the path. Everything which can divert study or neutralize good intentions must be thrust aside with a resolute hand.

It has been said that the national industries in agitating for protection aspire to nothing less than a prohibitive tariff. This is a manifest error, and one by which the jury is convinced that the imperial government will not be misled.

The national industries in their just representations have been at special pains, and have successfully proved that the official values falsify the *ratios* fixed by the legislature; and that the classifications of different products of the same family do not preserve the due harmony between the cost and special manufacture of many articles.

The official values, which are far below the real, not only deal a deathblow to national industry, but constitute a flagrant violation of the law; for, whereas, the law determines that the duties to be collected shall be a percentage on the value, those really collected are much less than the law intended, and on which it relied not only to afford a just protection to our industry but a resource for the needs of the treasury. As to the necessity for raising some of the duties, the propriety of admitting duty free those raw materials which we have to import, and the unjustifiable fact that some manufactures pay a less duty—or even enter free—while the raw material pays a higher, the national industries have every confidence that the imperial government and the legislature will readily decide on the wisest course to pursue.

The customs tariff has only most imperfectly met our needs; and as regards classifications and official values has perverted the intention and has in its turn legislated; having, in fact, lowered the duties.

Consequently, at a time when the national industries and the imperial government are animated by the same wishes; when the imperial government will have in the report of its special committee of inquiry and others which it can and will know how to appoint, the very best elements for forming an opinion; when the legislature already in session, can bring the most brilliant intellect to bear on this question; when our native manufacturers are using every effort to enlighten public opinion by exhibiting the best results of their energy at the same time that they prove the justice of their representations; when, in short, there is a golden opportunity for a most searching investiga-

tion and thorough study of this question, it appears but just to the jury of the exhibition of national industries that the execution of this new tariff should be delayed until the imperial government and the legislature, better informed, shall come to a definite conclusion on the tariff to be shortly put in force; and that the task of revising the official values and classifications should be entrusted to a commission formed in equal parts of treasury officials, manufacturers, and native and foreign merchants.

Relying on the unflinching solicitude of the government, the jury of the exhibition of national industries begs respectfully to suggest this prudent and indispensable step; and, confident that the government, no less than itself, will have found in the present exhibition the most significant proofs of the industrial advance made by this country and of the just right of the national industries to be thoroughly protected, it hopes before long to see the most brilliant dawn break before the industries of Brazil.

Jury Committee-rooms, 9th February, 1882.

DR. NICOLAO JOAQUIM MOREIRA, chairman,
and others.

The foregoing memorial makes its appearance about one month after the close of the industrial exhibition, at least two months after the publication of the new tariff, and within two months of the date at which it is to enter into execution. The gentlemen who compose this jury, and who are now petitioning the government for a suspension of the new tariff, should be aware of one very important fact: that stability is a vital element in all sound and prosperous business, and that these frequent tariff changes are unavoidably destructive to such stability. The manufacturing enterprises of this country—if we may use that term instead of the broader and wrongly-used one of "national industries"—represent but a small part of the invested capital affected by the tariff, and when therefore they seek to make this same tariff an economic football to be kicked about at anyone's pleasure, they are interfering with interests and causing losses for which there is no possible excuse other than selfish interest. These gentlemen should remember that there is a mercantile community in Brazil which not only outnumbers them ten to one!—yes, a hundred to one!—but which is also entitled to the consideration and care of the government equally with themselves. And, too, there is a vast army of deeply-interested people—the *consumers*—who are also entitled to a hearing and whose voice should first claim the attention of their representatives in the national legislature.

We shall heartily agree with this memorial in all its aspirations for an early and full development of manufacturing industries, but we want to see that result attained justly and without infringing upon the rights of others. An industry built up at the expense of others and through a system which would take every man by the throat and compel him to buy domestic manufactures at exorbitant prices, is not just. Logically, it is little better than highway robbery. A government may impose such taxes for purposes of revenue, because the tax is for a public and general purpose. But when these taxes are made higher in order to secure support for private enterprises, and to protect them against outside competition, they become at once a forced levy upon the people for special and private purposes. There is no logical defense for such a system. A protective duty simply compels a people to pay more than a fair price for what they consume, and the excess goes into the pockets of a few men who desire to be known as public benefactors. Or in other words, the man who compels a people to pay twice or three times an open-market price for a hat, coat, shirt, dress, or article of food, is a patriot and a public benefactor. And what a benefaction! He makes a whole people poorer, so that he may become richer, and that his country may enjoy the questionable satisfaction of saying that it possesses such an industry!

In the matter of abstract right, we beg to call the attention of these gentlemen of the industrial exhibition to these few hard facts. Protection is an artificial system which is destructive to all fair competition in an open market. It is therefore antagonistic to all commercial interests in the broad sense of the term. If the government favors protection, it discriminates against commerce. The commerce of Brazil gives employment to thousands of men who are scattered all over the empire, and represents a cash investment of many millions, and a credit investment of many millions more. Protection asks the government to discriminate against all these by shutting out the introduction of cheap foreign goods, and diminishing the aggregate of trade because of the increased cost of native goods.

An unrestricted commerce means an open market with an opportunity to buy the best goods at their lowest prices. Protection is antagonistic to this because it would shut out this competition and compel the consumer to buy from a restricted assortment at artificially enhanced prices. The consumer is therefore obliged to pay more for his usual consumption, which is equivalent to a reduction in the purchasing power of his wages or his income. To that extent he is poorer than before, because his net savings or income is reduced to just the extent represented by this increased cost of living. Protection is therefore inimical to the interests of the people because it restricts their liberty and impoverishes them.

In this country not less than 60 per cent. of the gross revenue is derived from the duties on imports. Protection to be effective must shut out foreign goods; it is therefore antagonistic to importation, and consequently to the best source of revenue which the government possesses. It does not supply a substitute for this source, and therefore results in a positive injury to the national treasury. As the government must have funds to meet liabilities and current expenses, it will be compelled to increase domestic taxation. Through this result protection increases the costs of living for the consumer, and then increases his direct taxes through the prohibited revenue from imports.

Now let us sum up the results. Protection seeks to establish and protect a few industries in the interests of a few private parties. It enables the people to say that they possess these industrial establishments. It affords employment to a small number of laborers, and a guaranteed revenue to a mere handful of men.

On the other side, protection is logically and inherently antagonistic to commerce, to fair competition, to low prices, to the consumer, to a revenue from imports, and to a just administration of government which should discriminate against no citizen nor class of citizens. It increases the costs of living, it imposes artificial prices, it restricts personal liberty, it destroys individual independence, and it creates a class of people who live upon favoritism and jobbery. It is a system of selfishness and injustice.

And to attain all this these gentlemen who claim to represent the national industries of Brazil, now ask that the government shall withdraw the new tariff, all printed and promulgated, and leave the whole question to further discussion and wrangling. To such a course the commercial classes are decidedly opposed, not because they are satisfied with the tariff but because so many and so frequent changes are grave embarrassments in their business calculations. Where there is so high a tariff as in Brazil, it must necessarily form an important factor in all calculations, especially when it represents from 50 to 100 per cent. of the cost of the goods. As long as there is a doubt of the rate to be imposed, the importer will either withhold his orders or

will impose an additional percentage to cover the possible increase. Neither manufacturer nor merchant will care to do business at a loss; consequently they will either do no business, or will make the consumer pay for the extraordinary risks. This is so clear and so legitimate that it is a matter of surprise that the fact is not recognized by even the protectionists themselves. It follows therefore that these delays and changes are not only injurious to the commercial classes, but they are also directly injurious to the consumers.

For these reasons, we believe that the memorial of the jury of the national industrial exhibition asks the imperial government to commit an act of stupendous folly and injustice.

No one will contest the desire to develop the industries of this empire; no one will place one straw in the way of an enterprise, whatever it may be, which will add to the wealth and well-being of this people.

On the contrary, as foreigners whose capital and labor are invested here, it is both our desire and interest that the industries of Brazil shall have a substantial development, and that the country shall enjoy every measure of advancement and prosperity. Our investments and our risks are unanswerable proofs of that fact. It follows therefore that even in the most selfish view that can be taken—self interest—we must be heartily in favor of the very ends which these protectionists are claiming to seek. As merchants and as consumers, however, we object to having imposed upon ourselves not only all the costs and losses, but also the private gains of the men who are seeking an unfair advantage over us. All that we ask is fair play, from which no possible interest, either public or private, can suffer.

From *The American Journal of Science* for February.

GEOLOGY OF THE DIAMOND.

Two papers on this subject have lately appeared in the Portuguese language. One by Professor H. Gorceix, of which an abstract was given in the September number of this Journal, treats only incidentally of the diamond. Its conclusions are, that the diamond, like the topaz, originated in the series of granular quartzites (itacolumites) and unctuous schists which is so largely developed in Minas Geraes, and that the itacolumite is possibly the original matrix of the gem.

In a paper by myself, published in Vol. v of the *Archivos do Museu Nacional* of Rio de Janeiro, the famous locality of Grão Mogol, in which diamonds are found in quartzite, is discussed. It is shown that, under the name of itacolumite two very distinct geological series have been confounded. The older series including the true flaggy and often flexible quartzite to which the name should be limited, is intercalated with the unctuous (hydro-mica) schists and talciferous. The newer series is composed almost exclusively of quartzite, which in its finer parts is almost indistinguishable from true itacolumite, but which in places passes to a conglomerate containing pebbles of all the rocks of the older series. Throughout the diamond region of the Serra do Espinhaço this quartzite lies in well-marked unconformability on the upturned edges of the lower, though, since the localities where the two quartzites can be seen in juxtaposition and where they are at the same time clearly distinguishable one from the other are few, this unconformability has escaped notice or has only been doubtfully recorded. The distinction between the two series of quartzite being established, it is shown that the diamond-bearing rock of Grão Mogol most probably belongs to the newer series, and that the diamond entered into its composition ready-formed like

any other pebble. The locality of São João do Chapada, where the diamond has been mined in clay (*barro*), is described. It is shown that the mine is excavated in the undisturbed soft material resulting from the decomposition of beds of unctuous schists underlying a bed of quartzite (itacolumite) which appears at the entrance of the mine. The diamond-bearing material was not exposed *in situ*, but two masses dislocated by slides were pointed out by a negro, who knew the mine thoroughly, as the diamantiferous *barro*. One consisted of a black clayey mass which, on a fresh fracture, revealed thin alternating layers of white clay resembling lithomarge and black pulverescent iron oxide. The other mass consisted of a portion of a quartz vein the quartz being much fractured and traversed by brilliant plates of specular iron, with a mass of decomposed shale adhering to one side, and with an undisturbed mass of red clay adhering to the other side, to which in turn was attached a mass of decomposed shale. The vein nature of this mass was unmistakable. The red clay, which was said to be diamond-bearing material, is rich in iron, and on treatment with acids leaves white quartz sand and an abundant black sand, consisting for the most part of microscopic tourmalines, according to the determination of Professor J. W. Mallet. Small hexagonal crystals are also described by H. Rose in a mass of *barro* containing a diamond obtained at São João by Messrs. Heusser and Claraz. It was concluded from these observations that the diamond occurs at São João in its original matrix in a vein of quartz accompanied by a rock of unknown nature, but containing iron and tourmalines traversing the series of unctuous schists and itacolumites.

Since the publication of these papers, both Professor Gorceix and myself have revisited the diamond region, and these views have been fully confirmed. A specimen of rock from Grão Mogol, obtained through the kindness of Dr. Cárlos Jardim, shows distinctly by the side of a diamond a rounded water-worn pebble, and Professor Gorceix was so fortunate as to extract, under his own immediate supervision and with all necessary precautions, several diamonds from the *barro* of the São João mine.

Near Diamantina I examined a mine in a rotten conglomerate, which I suppose to belong to the same series as that of Grão Mogol. At other points, near the São Francisco river, diamonds appear in a region of a newer (though probably Paleozoic) conglomerate, and in the province of Paraná, in a region of Devonian sandstone and conglomerate. In all these cases the diamond has most probably come out from its secondary deposit—the conglomerate. Of course all rocks newer than the original formation and formed from its debris may contain the diamond. The original formation is most probably of Cambrian age.

O. A. DERBY.

"THE fall planting of cane throughout the Teche country," says the *New Orleans Picayune*, "has come up beautifully in many places, and it promises to give a heavy stand for the forthcoming crop. The eyes on the old stubbles have also sprouted freely, and the weather has of late been so mild that they are growing rapidly. Of course, the new growth above ground is liable to be cut down by frost, but as the roots have all the time been growing, new shoots would, in that event, put out the first warm spell. There is a prospect for a large crop next season."

A MEETING of Montreal tea and coffee merchants was recently held, with the view of appointing a deputation to wait upon the finance minister and urge upon him the importance of settling the question of changing the duties on tea and coffee at once, if any change is to be made, instead of waiting until the budget is brought down, as it is claimed that during the interval the trade on those articles will be seriously impeded, if not completely stagnant, if the anticipated change be allowed to remain in doubt and uncertainty.

OUR POET'S CORNER.

We have often wished that we could transcribe, for the benefit of our English-speaking readers, the thrilling lines of the indefatigable "Musa do Povo," whose daily scintillations in the *Journal do Commercio* have become so interesting a part of that important organ of thought, and a continual feast for the poetic appetite of our age. As an important product of national industry, we have long felt that something should be done to place it upon the foreign market; it is now our proud and special privilege to accomplish that pleasing result, for Our Own Poet, having secured (by means of a *forte empenho*) the loan of Pegasus from Affonso Celso, Jun., and other unextinguishable brands, for a few minute's cantor, has thrown off the following translation of one of the minstrel's latest and happiest efforts. Lest there be some misconception among the uninitiated, we would explain that the second title is the one belonging to the poem, the first being the proud title worn by the poet himself, and designed for his forthcoming volume of selections.

MUSA DO POVO

O EXPLORADOR BRAZILIeiro

De Guarapuava o velho Brazileiro
Foi ter ao Piquiry,
Vendo extensas campinas florescentes,
Desconhecidas varzeas e vertentes,
E seguiu por ali.

Chegando ás Sete-Quedas contemplára
Por entre aquelas fragras
O enorme rolar das cachoeiras,
Por grandes pedregosas rilanceiras
Ouvio gemer as aguas!

Entre dous mil caboclos aguerriados
Esteve o explorador,
Vio no ar e aos lados passarinhos,
Milhões de pexes grandes e peixinhos
E dextro caçador

Cincoenta e quatro antas o Norberto
Matou na excursão,
E tanto gaba o lindo panorama,
Que elle fez-se o echu dessa fama,
Da Musa do sertão!

THE PEOPLE'S MUSK

THE BRAZILIAN EXPLORER

From Guarapuava an aged man
For Piquiry set out,
Far-stretching flowery plain and wood
And unknown swam and slope he viewed,
He hoofed it all about.

The Sete-Quedas reached he sees
Amid those pot-holes lone
The enormous torrent's rolling wave
Along its rugged courses rave,
He heard the waters groan!

Two thousand red-skinned warrior braves
The explorer bold surround,
Birds in the hand! the lash!! the sky!!!
Big whacking fish and smaller fry
In millions here abound!

Two score and fourteen tapirs fierce
Norberto's arm lath slain;
And he jaws so much of the lovely panorama,
The he's just the echo of all this blessed drama,
And Muse of the desert plain!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 124,989\$713.

—Malarial fevers are said to be increasing at Belém through the inundations.

—A few cases of yellow fever have appeared at Santos on board a vessel in port.

—To escape a two years' service contracted by the father, a São Paulo boy of 8 years threw himself into a trench a few days since, and was drowned.

—The competition for the publication of the debates of the São Paulo provincial assembly resulted in an award for the *Correio Paulistano* at a price of 11,000\$.

—The inundation of the town of Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, on the 3rd inst., was so great that over 200 houses were invaded by water and canoes were used in the streets.

—The Santos custom house remitted the sum of 480,000\$ through the agent of the Banco do Brasil during the month of February. The total remitted from Jan 25, 1879 to January 31, 1882, amounts to 13,225,000\$.

—The February customs receipts at Santos amounted to 677,737\$23, against 564,613\$568 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the *meza de rendas* were 140,763\$187 against 149,545\$411 last year.

—The pursuit of a runaway slave, Cnetano, at Pelotas, Rio Grande, on the 11th ult., resulted in the death of one of his pursuers, Celestino Marques Lisbon, who was stabbed through the heart by the desperate negro.

—The village of Iguaçu suffered severely from landslides during the late rains. A large number of houses were destroyed with all their contents. One family was buried by a landslide, but were fortunately rescued alive.

—The Campinas aldermen have resolved to change the name of Rua Alegre to that of Rua do Senador Saralva. With such important duties are our municipal legislators accustomed to while away their hours of official labor!

—The February receipts of the São Paulo provincial postal service amounted to 21,541\$500 against 20,044\$080 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the central office at São Paulo were 5,861\$020 in February, 1882, against 5,328\$210 in 1881.

—The provincial assembly of São Paulo adopted a representation to the General Assembly on the 28th ult. asking for a determination of boundary lines between that province and Minas Geraes. The boundary claimed is the natural one formed by the Rios Lourenço Velho, Sapacahy and Grande, which was established in 1747.

—The provincial assembly of Pernambuco was opened on the 2nd inst., with an attendance of 30 deputies.

—The February receipts of the Alagoas custom house were 122,581\$078, and of the provincial *consulado* 44,868\$107.

—The customs receipts of Paratyba do Norte during the half year ending December 31st last amounted to 300,959\$954.

—The *Provincia de São Paulo* has opened a subscription for the poor people of Paraty, who have suffered so severely from the late inundations. This example is worthy of general imitation.

—The receipts of the Uruguanay custom house, Rio Grande do Sul, for the half year ending December 31 last amounted to 258,098\$085, against 155,373\$871 in the same period of 1880, and 169,253\$994 in 1879.

—The overflow of the Rio Paratyba at Pinda-montanga, São Paulo, is said to have caused extensive damage to the town and surrounding country. The water has never been known to rise so high before. The bridges were swept away, and boats are used to keep up communication with the opposite bank of the river.

—The February criminal record of the province of Pernambuco shows the following result: 9 murders; 1 attempt to kill; 9 assaults with wounds; 1 physical offense; 1 robbery; 7 thefts; and 1 rescue of prisoner.

—The February receipts of the customs and revenue receipts at Pernambuco were as follows:

	1882	1881
Custom house.....	1,039,329\$242	977,409\$840
Recebedoria geral...	76,790 735	79,261 937
Consulado provincial	219,408 663	234,021 441

—The re-election of the present minister of marine in the 4th district of São Paulo will be contested by Dr. Augusto Rodrigues da Silva, who has been nominated by the conservative association of that province. The election will take place on the 26th inst.

—A young man named Manoel Ignacio de Souza Junior was assassinated on the road between São Paulo and Pindamonias during the evening of the 7th inst. His head was cut into pieces and his body presented many bruises and wounds. The assassin and the motive for the crime are not yet known.

—The overflow of the Rio Paratyba on the 22nd ult. inundated the village of Paratyba, São Paulo, during the two succeeding days. The water rose 16 inches above the flood of 1863, and covered the whole town. In Rua dos Fazendeiros it rose to a depth of 80 inches. Many houses fell, and all were damaged more or less. The bridge over the river was swept away. The total loss from the flood is estimated at 200,000\$, and many poor people are left destitute.

—The preliminary sessions of the Rio Grande provincial assembly began on the 27th ult., but with less than a regular quorum. On the 31st inst., when the regular sessions were to open, there were only ten deputies present, less than a quorum.

—The total expenses of the German-Brazilian exhibition at Porto Alegre, which was burned by a mob on the 23rd ult., were 66,901\$570, and the receipts 60,187\$700, leaving a deficit of 6,713\$870. The building and belongings cost 50,022\$420, from the sale of which the directors expected to pay all debts.

—Advices from Santos of the 8th inst. report the closing of the lazaretto of that place which was opened for the yellow fever cases on one of the vessels in port. Only one of the sailors died from the fever, the others having fully recovered. No other cases have appeared and the sanitary condition of the port is said to be of the best.

—The Paraná explorer, Sr. Norberto Mendes Correio, of Guarapuava, has recently succeeded in cutting his way through to the Sete Quedas falls on the Rio Paraná. He was accompanied by two white companions, and 33 Indians. They arrived at the Sete Quedas early in November, and describe the falls as grand in the extreme. They encountered various small tribes of Indians on the way, several of which were half civilized.

—The receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house for the half year ending December 31st last amounted to 894,611\$489, against 1,191,400\$551 in the same period of the preceding year. By fiscal years, the receipts were 2,131,353\$802 in 1880-81, and 2,116,517\$806 in 1879-80. The decrease in revenue in the last half year is attributed to smuggling across the southern frontier.

—Thus far all reports from the provinces represent the Carnaval as being every where most brilliant and successful. Taken in connection with the reckless manner in which money is expended on these occasions, and also with the great difficulty of collecting accounts throughout the interior, this fact forms an interesting commentary on the present state of affairs.

—In the Conde d'Eu colony of Rio Grande do Sul the director has been accustomed to enforce his authority by fastening an offending colonist in a box after which a barbarous whipping is administered. And this is done at the sweet pleasure of the director. Will not some one call Martinho Campos' attention to this as one of the difficulties in the way of immigration, of which he is so ignorant?

—The *Passagem*, of Vassouma, province of Rio de Janeiro, relates that a slave, Francisco, died on the 26th ult. on the S. Fernando plantation, near that place, which belongs to the heirs of the late José Ferreira Neres. The police authorities having been informed that the death was caused by eloping, made an examination, and the fact was developed that the poor slave had been so severely beaten with some blunt instrument, probably a club, that he died while being carried to the infirmary. The punishment was inflicted by the overseer, Graciano Paulo de Oliveira Campos, and two *capangas*, Marcos and Modesto. These three men were placed under arrest. And yet the prime minister says that "slaves are treated in Brazil as in no other country of the world!"

—The official value of the exports from the province of Amazonas during the half year ending December 31st last was 5,290,239\$785, upon which an export tax of 465,158\$474 was paid, besides the 3 per cent. additional paid to the Amazon Navigation Co. Among these were the following products:

	of value	exp duties
Rubber, free.....	5,795 kilos	134,135\$85
do sermoochy.....	28,367 "	353,274 300
Cashimbo.....	21,510 bcs.	47,519 400
Parasol fiber.....	97,099 kilos	20,579 800
		1,518 500

—The December and January receipts of the three Rio Grande custom houses and the Pelotas *meza de rendas* were as follows:

	December	January
Rio Grande.....	181,414\$359	192,270\$285
Porto Alegre.....	146,942 843	133,132 171
Uruguanay.....	15,674 920	33,080 101
Pelotas, <i>meza de rendas</i>	26,871 861	44,145 930
	370,903 983	402,628 487

For the half year ending December 31st last the total receipts at Rio Grande amounted to 941,370\$140, and at Porto Alegre to 995,500\$743.

—An attempt to capture a murderer, João Adriano, on the 4th inst., at a place called Lambedor, near Amparo, São Paulo, resulted in the death of a judicial officer named Firmino Hernandieglio Ferreira, and in the wounding of three soldiers. The party had surrounded the house in which Adriano had taken refuge, when they were fired upon from the inside by the criminal and two or three companions. The soldiers were eventually routed, leaving Ferreira dead on the ground. A large number of people at once went to the place from Amparo, and secured Adriano and a companion named Antonio de Oliveira who had been too badly wounded to effect their escape.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The January receipts of the Baturité railway, Ceará, amounted to 50,823\$332.

—The Campinas tramway line carried 12,467 passengers during the month of February.

—The director of the Dom Pedro II line estimates the cost of repairing the injuries sustained by that road at 250,000\$.

—The São Paulo railway was opened to traffic on the 6th inst., the work of removing obstructions and re-laying the hue being delayed by frequent and heavy rains.

—The reopening of traffic on the Cantagallo line was announced on the 7th inst. The mails were carried by the employees of the road for several days previous.

—The December receipts of the "Bahia São Francisco" railway were 55,563\$970, and the expenditures 37,019\$330, leaving a balance of 18,544\$640. These returns refer only to that part of the line from Bahia to Alagoinhas.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly passed a bill on the 6th inst. by a vote of 13 to 12 to grant an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on 800,000\$ for the extension of the Sorocabana railway from Baciaeta to Itapetininga, by way of Tatuhy.

—The people in the eastern part of the province are complaining of the retention of mails at Imbituba by the "Macachê e Campos" company. The government should require these companies to employ every effort to meet the requirements of the postal service.

—The São Paulo tramway lines carried 90,671 passengers during the month of February, of which 7,615, or over 8 per cent., were carried free. If there are no objections on the part of the various public departments in this city, we will chide São Paulo as the champion "dead-head" community of the world.

—During the late rains the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway was inundated by the overflow of the Rio Paratyba at Guararema, Jacarajy, S. José dos Campos, between the latter place and Cagapava, between Rozeira and Aparecida, Guaratinguetá and Lorena. Between Rozeira and Aparecida nearly two kilometers of the road were under water.

—A bill has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing a ninety years' concession to Sr. José Vergueiro for the construction of a railway from the port of Iguaçu to some point on the Paulista line between Jundiahy and Louveira. No guarantee of interest is asked but the province undertakes to use its influence in obtaining from the general government an exemption from duties on the railway material imported.

—After an examination of the proposal of the Sorocabana railway to the effect that the province of São Paulo should issue 3,000,000\$ in 6 per cent. apolices as a loan to that company for the prolongation of its line, the finance committee of the provincial assembly has reported against the original draft and has presented a substitute to the following effect: the province to loan the company 3,000,000\$ for the work of prolongation, emitting therefor 6 per cent. apolices at par; the interest on the loan to be deducted from the guaranteed interest on 5,500,000\$ at 7 per cent. for which the province is already liable; the percentages of redemption agreed upon to be deducted semi-annually from the same guarantee; the terms of redemption to be left to the discretion of the provincial president at the time of drawing up the contract.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, March 10.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday's session (of the Chamber of Deputies) was simply overflowing with the most interesting episodes.

The debate was confined exclusively to the election of the 4th district of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and Srs. Silva Tavares and Antunes Maciel were advocating their right to the contested seat.

Nothing unusual occurred until the voting. From that point, however, there reigned the wildest confusion, the most complete anarchy, the most tremendous uproar.

No one could have believed he was within the precincts of a parliament engaged in examining the validity of the election of a representative of the nation. Interruptions, invective, intolerant phrases, poured like a torrent within that precinct which constitutional rhetoric calls the sanctuary of the laws, but which presented the appearance of a wrangling mob.

When the validity of Sr. Maciel's election was put to the vote, after various points of order which contributed still more to the disturbance, the voting was declared to result in a tie.

Upon this, for want of energy on the part of the officers of the house, the session became a downright bear garden. Some demanded that the votes should

March 7.	
33 Six per cent apolices.....	1,068 000
6,000\$ Provincial apolices.....	par
4,000\$ do.....	101 75
1 Banco do Brazil.....	288 000
159 Carris Urbanos.....	240 000
75 Allianca Insurance.....	28 000
7 Carris S. Christo.....	375 000
10 S. Isidoro Rio Preto.....	180 000
26 Banco Predial hypoth. a. without int.....	76 1/2
50 do.....	76 1/2

March 8.	
9 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
28 do (quits sale).....	1,068 000
36 do do 500\$.....	1,050 000
1 do do small amounts.....	1,050 000
20 Banco do Brazil.....	288 000
30 Sorocabana R.R.....	214 000
6 Sorocabana Debentures of £50.....	91 1/2
30 Macabé e Campos R.R.....	235 000
24 1/2 União Mineira R. R.....	170 000
50 Lucas D. Pedro II.....	150 000
50 Minas de Capapava, for Mar. 15.....	45 000
17 Banco Predial hypoth. a. without int.....	81 1/2

March 9.	
38 Six per cent apolices.....	1,068 000
4 do do 500\$.....	1,060 000
4 Banco do Brazil.....	288 000
30 Carris Insurance.....	150 000
25 União Mineira R. R.....	170 000
20 Docas D. Pedro II.....	160 000
50 Transportes Maritimos.....	100 000
25 Banco Predial hypoth. a. without int.....	76 1/2
30 Sorocabana R. R. (S. S.).....	214 000

March 10.	
29 Six per cent apolices.....	1,068 000
3 do do 500\$.....	1,060 000
1 do do 600\$.....	1,050 000
14,000\$ National Loan of 1868 with int.....	1,300 000
5 Carangola R. R.....	102 000
20 Macabé e Campos R.R.....	235 000
100 do till March 31 seller's option.....	930 000
50 do do buyer's option (S. S.).....	230 000
40 Leopoldina R.R.....	215 000
10 Sorocabana R. R. (outs. sale).....	110 000
27 Banco Industrial.....	232 000
22 Confiança Insurance.....	46 000
10 Argos Fluviatima Insurance.....	530 000
250 Docas D. Pedro II.....	145 000
100 Carris Urbanos till last day of transfer seller's option.....	226 000

March 11.	
12 Six per cent apolices.....	1,068 000
3,000\$ do do small amounts.....	1,060 000
23 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	191 1/2
3 Banco do Brazil.....	288 000
50 Banco Rural.....	280 000
100 Macabé e Campos R. R. till Mar. 31.....	930 000
20 Minas de Capapava S. B.....	43 000
25 Carruagens Fluviatima.....	165 000
21 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (60).....	93 1/2
50 National Loan of 1868 (outside S. S.).....	1,300 000
1 do do 1879 do.....	1,180 000

BANK STATEMENT
Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notes of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balance published on January 31st, 1882.

BANKS	Deposits in cents	Cash	Proportion in per cent.
Banco do Brazil.....	24 175	7 061	29 28
Banco Rural.....	14 984	1 111	7 30
Banco Industrial.....	2 649	988	37 35
Banco do Comercio.....	1 439	378	26 30
Banco Commercial.....	5 869	1 609	27 39
English Bank.....	1 920	299	15 51
New London & Brazilian Bank.....	2 270	714	31 45
Total.....	53 182	12 110	21 95

BANK OF BRAZIL
BALANCE SHEET, FEBRUARY 28th, 1882.

ASSETS.	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills.....	20,640,000\$000
Bills with two resident endorser.....	13,329,915 447
" one resident endorser besides others.....	4,724,804 773
Bills secured by collateral:	
By commercial documents.....	128,373 020
By Government bonds and shares.....	311,601 000
Securities in liquidation.....	4,257,560 023
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	2,351,518 447
Bills receivable.....	1,430,270 725
National Treasury account current.....	7,173,318 488
Cash.....	6,544,797 577
Capital account.....	25,271,123 925
Supplemental loan.....	2,444,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans.....	19,731,050 810
Loans to Provincial governments.....	926,490 180
Real Estate.....	2,162,520 265
Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds.....	12,621,889 470
Shares and debentures in various companies.....	892,059 050
Documents deposited.....	59,914,335 061
Six Per Cent Bonds:	
Capital account.....	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation.....	87,320 000
Amount current.....	2,732,517 304
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates.....	24,836,788 580
" short.....	4,051,500 708
City, at long dates.....	1,381,090 140
" short.....	166,594 480
Accounts in liquidation.....	166,551 480
Interest due on mortgages.....	715,713 330
Percentage due on administration.....	24,454 800
Cash account:	
In cash.....	519,376 536
Hypothecary notes.....	187,100 000
Total.....	212,884,029 950

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000.....	33,000,000 000
New reserve fund.....	4,855,125 207
Special.....	4,159,017 509
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank.....	25,012,150 000
" " Branch Banks.....	787,840 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits.....	38,779,869 753
Accounts current.....	24,174,976 281
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	443,760 799
Bills payable.....	467,000 550
Deposits.....	51,891,335 061
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends.....	139,780 110
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department.....	25,271,123 925
Supplemental loan.....	2,444,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.....	3,609,000 000
Accounts current.....	38,167 985
Profits in suspense.....	862,394 320
Total.....	212,884,029 950

E. & O. E.
Bank of Brazil, March 2nd, 1882.
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.
Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

Our readers should not forget that the following notes are called in and will not be redeemed without discount after the 30th of June next: 20\$ notes of the "6\$ estampa," 100\$ of the "4\$ estampa," and 500\$ of the "4\$ estampa." Should there be no further extension of time the monthly discount will be 10 per cent. until the value of the notes disappears.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. Since then the options have continued with but few intervals and the goods traffic between this port and the interior has remained almost totally stopped.
The receipts of coffee have, in consequence, been insignificant, the total for 10 days being
424 bags by rail
4,953 " coastwise
16,213 " by water within the bay,
total 21,590 bags.
Our small stock, estimated to-day at 52,000 bags, is of such poor quality and so ill assorted, that business has been almost at a stand still, and the sales which have been effected are so small that they afford no basis for quotations which must, therefore, be considered as entirely nominal.
In view of the favorable advices from consuming markets there continues to be a good demand here which cannot, of course, be satisfied.
The latest official reports, however, hold out hopes that the railroad communication will be restored within a week or two, no doubt, the large stocks accumulated in the interior will be rapidly brought to market.
The total sales since the 4th instant amount to 17,850 bags, viz:
9,910 bags for the United States
2,580 " Europe
1,230 " Cape of Good Hope
4,130 " other points
17,850 bags
The clearances have been:
United States..... bags
Mar. 7 New Orleans Br bk Steward..... 4,696
10 New York Br bk Steward..... 10,800
Europe.....

Mar. 4 Havre Fr str Ville de Rosario..... 4,687
4 Lisbon F. O. Gr kg Jacquin..... 4,000
6 Liverpool F. O. Santos Br str Bailey..... 504
6 Hamburg Gr str Bahia (S. S.) Santos..... 5,466
10 Southampton Br str Duquesne..... 300
11 Hamburg Gr str Monze..... 3,743
Elsewhere:
Mar. 3 Valparaiso Br str Acacagua..... 135
11 Cape Good Hope Br kg Silver Cloud..... 3,197
Receipts since the 1st instant have averaged
1,811 bags per day
against 12,838 " same per in Feb. 1881
" 5,930 " " " 1880
" 11,593 " " " 1879
" 5,440 " " " 1878
" 6,874 " " " 1877

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 8,183 barrels per *Rokhite* from New York and Baltimore 3,205 half bags per *Caracas* Adolph from River Plate
The sales since the same date have been about 4,000 barrels and stock in first hands 10 days amounts to about 55,000 barrels
We quote:
Trieite 22 \$500—23 \$500
Gallego 22 000—22 500
Haxall 22 000—22 500
Dunlop 22 000—22 500
O'Dance 21 250—21 500
Mc Cance 21 750—21 500
Baltimore 21 000—21 750
St. Louis 19 000—21 000
River Plate 19 000—21 000
Chili 17 000—17 500
Market quiet.
Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 22,156 feet per *Sirius* from St. Louis which had been sold before arrival but were rejected by the buyer as not in conformity with the terms of the contract.
They are now offered for re-sale.
Market quiet and prices nominal.
White Pine.—The arrivals consist of 260,805 feet per *Andika* from Boston which were sold at 100 reis per foot, and 171,772 feet per steamer *Berkshire* from New York which were sold at 95 reis per foot.
We quote 95 to 100 reis per foot according to quality.
Just arrived: 34,000 feet per *Andika* from New York which were not yet sold.
Spruce pine.—No arrivals.
Market steady at \$8.00 per dozen.
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals.
The market continues firm.
We quote 41 \$500 per dozen for prime quality.

Coal.—The arrivals since the 1st instant have been:

1,893 tons per <i>Prince Eugene</i> , from Liverpool	1,896
" <i>Putnam</i> from Cardiff	308
" <i>Pharos</i> from Sunderland	1,193
" <i>Wave Queen</i> from Cardiff	1,163
" <i>David</i> from do	1,163
" <i>Governor Langdon</i> from do	1,170
" <i>St. George</i> from do	1,316
" <i>Esmeralda</i> from New Castle	1,978
" <i>Albatross</i> from Cardiff	1,978

all for companies' account. In the absence of sales.

Coke.—Arrivals:
53 tons per *Victoria* from Sunderland
60 " *Esmeralda* from New Castle, on order.
Iron.—Arrivals:
210 bales per *Enid* from River Plate.
Market flat. We quote 65 reis per kilo for prime Rosario.

Iron.—Arrivals:
500 bags per *Magellan* from River Plate
" *Galathea* Adolph from do.
Market firm and prices further advanced to 3\$200—3\$400 per bag.

Indian Cows.—Arrivals:
1,093 bags per *Enid* from River Plate
100 " *Magellan* from do.
Market firm at 5\$300—5\$500 per bag.

Cement.—Arrivals:
8750 casks per *Heveland* from London.
1058 " *Tupet* from Hamburg
Market unchanged. We quote:

English 7\$500—8\$500	100
German 6 200—6 500	3 500
French 7 500—8 000	10 000

Cash.—Arrivals:
290 cases per *Corveta* from Hamburg
In view of the reduced stock the market continues very firm and retail prices are maintained at 25\$000—26\$000 for tubs and 25\$000 for cases.

Kerosene.—Arrivals:
100 cases per *Adolph* from Boston
3 500 " *Berkshire* from New York
10 000 " *Andika* from do.
Market very flat and prices declined to 6\$500—6\$700 per cask for Devere's Brilliant.

Lard.—There have been no arrivals and the market is somewhat firmer. We quote to-day:
450—470 reis per lb. for George
450—470 " " " " Jenkins
470—490 " " " " New York
100 cases per *Corveta* from Hamburg.

Turpetine.—No arrivals but market well supplied and prices somewhat lower.
We quote to-day 100—600 reis per kilo.

Rosin.—Arrivals:
200 barrels per *Andika* from New York.
Market unchanged at 9\$000—9\$300 per barrel.

Butter.—Arrivals:
17 cases per *Doune* from Southampton
1,350 cases, 315 barrels per *Belgion* from Havre
55 cases, 100 barrels per *Halley* from New York
176 cases per *Maria* from Genoa
20 " *Corveta* from Hamburg.
Market unchanged.

We quote:
French, in barrels..... 1\$000—1\$200 per lb.
do in tins..... 1 000—1 200 " "
Danish..... 1 100—1 150 " "
Italian, Modesto Gallo..... 9\$50—9\$80 " "
American, in tins..... 8\$00—8\$50 " "
do in barrels..... 7\$50—7\$60 " "

Beer.—Arrivals:
12 cases per *Acacagua* from Liverpool
130 cases, 130 barrels per *Barrado* Maritica from do
1,120 cases per *Hannover* from Bremen
650 " *Corveta* from Hamburg
20 " *Tupet* from London
1,500 barrels per *Heveland* from London
50 cases per *Esmeralda* from Liverpool.
We quote:

Beck (Hilber & Bell) 7\$700—7\$800	1,301 800
Tennant 4 500—5 000	7 300 500
Guinness Stout 7 300—7 500	7 300 500
German, Carlsberg 7 000	7 000
do Cavallo 7 000	7 000
do Sundry brands 5 000—6 500	5 000—6 500

—There were 11 vessels in River Plate ports on the 28th ult. loading with jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregated 55,700 quintals.
—The February receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows:

Sugar..... 1882 1881	339,843 bags 317,417 bags
Cotton..... 21,725 sacks 15,763 sacks.	

—The customs receipts at Santos during the month of February were as follows:

Imports	Exports
235,095\$60	425,841 054
1,301 800	11,399 371
4,545 814	396 613
4,284 000	920 000
1,856 325	9,750 397
671,737 623	5,557 270
140,814 260	

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MARCH 3.

CARUFF—Br bk *Durid*; 947 tons; Marconini; 89 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
BOSTON—Am bk *Andika*; 687 tons; Hemmingway; 43 ds ice and lumber to B. F. de Costa e Souza.

MARCH 4.
CARUFF—Br bk *Governor Langdon*; 1127 tons; Ross; 62 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
—Br bk *St. George*; 808 tons; Hall; 46 ds coal to order.

SATILLA—Nor kg *Sirius*; 298 tons; Holm; 51 ds pine to McCulloch Beecher & Co.
MARCH 5.
CARUFF—Br bk *Wave Queen*; 813 tons; Wilson; 95 ds coal and rails to Norton Megaw & Co.

MARCH 6.
OPORTO—Port bk *Clara*; 668 tons; Barr; 42 ds sundries to J. M. Miranda Leone & Co.
—Port bk *Miramar*; 345 tons; Cardiff; 58 ds sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

MARCH 8.
HAMBURG—Gr kg *Tejate*; 300 tons; Spiesen; 66 ds sundries to Brades & Co.
LONDON—Br bk *Heberland*; 1190 tons; Duff; 63 ds sundries to Barnet Wright & De Castro.

OPORTO—Port bk *Maria*; 293 tons; Ferreira; 45 ds sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.
MARCH 9.
NEW CASTLE—Sw kg *Esmeralda*; 214 tons; Johnson; 53 ds coal to Pedro II R.R.
MONTREVIDE—Span pol *Isidoro*; 194 tons; Barbeta; 22 ds jerked beef to Freitas & Miranda.

BURNOS AYRES—Span pol *Volador*; 273 tons; Hambroville; 20 ds jerked beef to J. N. de Vincenzi.
MARCH 10.
S. NEOLAS—Gr kg *Gustav Adolph*; 318 tons; Müller; 27 ds flour to A. Wagner.

MARCH 11.
APR.—Nor kg *Monte Alverno*; 132 tons; Bachholdt; 17 ds jerked beef to C. Vincenzi Oliveira & Comp.
MARCH 12.
CARUFF—Br bk *Minuet*; 1,365 tons; Thomas; 45 ds coal to D. Pedro II R.R.
N. YORK—Port bk *Admiral*; 653 tons; Soares; 35 ds sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MARCH 4.
HELVINGFORS—Sw bk *Syphile*; 240 tons; Hærdin; coffee.
SARAKAH—Gr bk *Emilie Heusmuller*; 233 tons; Geudon; coffee.
BALTIMORE—Am bk *Altenauer*; 448 tons; Forbes; coffee.

MARCH 12.
CPAKA—Fr bk *Nonceau Carle*; 398 tons; Venhise; ballast.
—Br bk *Etzel*; 256 tons; Davis; ballast.

MARCH 6.
BOMBAY—Br ship *Leone Barilli*; 1,349 tons; Murphy; ball't.
CHARKER. F. O.—Sw kg *Sirius*; 156 tons; Anderson; coffee.
B. AYRES—Sp kg *Joven Gabriel*; 201 tons; Beiran; ballast.

MARCH 7.
LISBON. F. O.—Gr bk *Jacobi*; 392 tons; Jansen; coffee.
MARCH 9.
N. OREILHAS—Br bk *Steward*; 673 tons; Cappel; coffee.
PARA—Br bk *Queen Victoria*; 680 tons; Davies; ballast.
SANTOS—Br bk *Perpetua*; 371 tons; Walker; ballast.

WEST INDIES—Am bk *J. H. Chadoick*; 484 tons; Foster; lt. C. of G. H.—Br kg *Silver Cloud*; 154 tons; Laclaux; coffee.
—The Sw. bk. *Maria Adde*, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, put into Falmouth on Jan. 29, 1882.
—The Sw. kg. *Nordhorn*, from Jockmann, from New Port for Bahia, calls, put into Queensdown on Feb. 6 with loss of fore and main top-masts.

—During the month of February the shipping arrivals at the port of Santos were 24 from foreign and 10 from domestic ports, and the departures were 20 for foreign and 18 for domestic ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 10th, 1882.

RECEIPTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.				
MARCH 3.				
CARDIFF	—Br bk	David; 947 tons;	Marconini;	89 ds; coal to
		Wilson Sons		
BOSTON	—Br bk	Antwick; 987 tons;	Hemmingway;	43 ds; ie
		and lumber to	B. F. da Costa e Souza.	
MARCH 4.				
CARDIFF	—Br bk	Governor Langdon; 1127 tons;	Ross;	62 ds; coal to
		Wilson Sons & Co		
	—Br bk	St. George; 898 tons;	Halt;	46 ds; coal to order
SATILLA	—Nor lig	Sirius; 328 tons;	Illam;	57 ds; pine to
		McCulloch Beecher & Co.		
MARCH 5.				
CARDIFF	—Br bk	Wave Queen; 813 tons;	Wilson;	95 ds; coal to
		and rails to	Norton Megaw & Co.	

C. McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.

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Transacts a
General Banking,
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Unrivalled facilities for buying and selling
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BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 150,000

Draws out:

Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

Messrs. NORTON, BLISS & Co.,
NEW YORK.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

BIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts
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JOHN McCALL & CO'S.

Prepared Meats.

Paysandit Ox Tongues, Fresh and Smoked,

Ox Tails, Stewed Kidneys,

Porked Tongue, Spiced Beef,

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Put up in small tin convenient for family use, and at very
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
March	Mondego.	Bahia, Macé, Pernambuco, Lisbon, South- ampton and Antwerp
" 26	Derwent.	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
April 9	Elbe.	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton, and Harre.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning and
middle of each month: proceeding to Santos, after the ne-
cessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to

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Steamers leave Rio de Janeiro on the 15th, 15th and 25th
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Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

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Fac-simile Autographs,

Monograms,

Hand Stamps of every size and

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For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all
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It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the
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Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of
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Caixa do Correio, No. 721.

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For sale at this Office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and
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The Rio News was established under its present title
and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the
Brazilian and American Mail. Although the style, title, and
frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued
unbroken. At the beginning of 1882 the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
page. This change not only largely increased the size of
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that
of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had
well grounded convictions on political and economic ques-
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a
direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-
terprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their
relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy
The News has been successful even beyond all expecta-
tion.

With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882)

the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from
them will be made. The News will seek to keep its
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
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